



# MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

11 BEACON STREET, (Rooms 1224-1231) • BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Public Relations - Gerard Kable, Director

October 26, 1961

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO has been selected with three other national AFL-CIO leaders to serve on a trans-Atlantic study group that will look into the Social Security systems of four European countries for the purpose of evaluating their administration and application with a view to the possible adaptation of their better features in the United States.

Kelley, a South Shore resident, will leave Friday morning for Paris, where he will spend the first week of a four-week expedition that will take him to London, Amsterdam and Stockholm. The study is sponsored by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, an outgrowth of the Marshall Plan.

As a member of the Federal Advisory Council which advises the U. S. Secretary of Labor on Unemployment legislation, Kelley was selected especially for a study of the Unemployment Compensation aspect of the Social Security systems of these four countries. Kelley also serves as a member of the national AFL-CIO Committee on Social Security.

During his stay in Paris, Kelley will meet with the French Ministry of Labor, a National Manpower Commission, the National Union for Employment in Industry and Commerce, and spend a whole day with representatives of the three major French Trade Union Federations.



In London, he is scheduled to spend at least two days with the British Ministry of Labor for talks on Employment Policy and Services and on Training and Industrial Rehabilitation. He will also visit the British Trade Unions Congress and the British Employers Confederation.

He will leave London on November 12 for a talk in Amsterdam the next day at the Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs. While in the Netherlands, he will visit the Central Planning Bureau, a training center, the Labour Inspectorate and wind up his stay with a meeting with representatives of three Dutch Trade Union Federations.

The last lap of his journey will take him to Sweden, where he will spend two days in talks with the Swedish Productivity Council, the National Labour Market Board and the Regional Employment Office in Stockholm. On November 22nd he will be in Lulea for a visit to a public relief centre in Norrbotten and a sheltered workshop in Hortlax. He will be in Bromma on November 23rd for a visit to the National Labour Market and LO Headquarters as well as for a meeting with Swedish Trade Union leaders.

He will depart for his return trip to the United States on November 27th.

Kenneth J. Kelley, a resident of Hanover, and a member of the Amalgamated Meatcutters, has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO since the merger in 1958. Prior to the merger he had served as Legislative Agent and Secretary-Treasurer of the former Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Among his civic activities he is currently serving as Chairman of the Labor Participation Division of the United Fund of Greater Boston, as a Director of the New England Council, and as a member of the Massachusetts Council for Public Schools. He graduated from Boston College with an AB degree in 1933.



TO: Delegates to the 1961 Convention of Massachusetts State Labor Council  
FROM: Leo F. Benoit, Chairman, Massachusetts State Housing Board

The pre-eminent position which Massachusetts has attained in the field of housing, especially designed for occupancy by elderly persons is attributable to the cooperation and coordination of many groups and individuals, not the least of these has been your organization and the various unions affiliated with it. Your continued interest and support, as well as that of the members of the General Court of our Commonwealth and the various Governors, has enabled this Board to construct housing for elderly persons in every section of the Commonwealth.

State-Aided Housing for the Elderly has already been constructed and occupied in the following cities and towns:

|             |               |              |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amesbury    | Haverhill     | Northbridge  |
| Andover     | Holyoke       | Peabody      |
| Arlington   | Ipswich       | Pittsfield   |
| Athol       | Lancaster     | Quincy       |
| Beverly     | Leominster    | Revere       |
| Brockton    | Lowell        | Salem        |
| Brookline   | Lynn          | Scituate     |
| Chicopee    | Malden        | Somerville   |
| Clinton     | Mansfield     | South Hadley |
| Danvers     | Marblehead    | Springfield  |
| Dedham      | Methuen       | Stoneham     |
| Easthampton | Middleboro    | Swampscott   |
| Everett     | Milford       | Waltham      |
| Falmouth    | Millbury      | Watertown    |
| Fitchburg   | Natick        | Wellesley    |
| Framingham  | Needham       | Westfield    |
| Franklin    | New Bedford   | Wilmington   |
| Gloucester  | North Andover | Worcester    |

Under construction are State Aided Housing Projects in the following communities:

|           |            |                  |
|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Agawam    | Falmouth   | Norwood          |
| Amherst   | Framingham | Revere           |
| Attleboro | Ludlow     | Salem            |
| Boston    | Lynn       | Springfield      |
| Chelsea   | Marlboro   | Waltham          |
| Chicopee  | Montague   | West Springfield |
|           |            | Uxbridge         |





Communities ready for bid are:

|                 |           |          |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Brockton        | Fitchburg | Methuen  |
| Clinton         | Hadley    | Needham  |
| East Longmeadow | Medford   | Woburn   |
|                 |           | Yarmouth |

In the preliminary planning stages are 72 other developments in addition to those mentioned above.

These apartments are composed of three rooms - the average rent is \$50 per month including all utilities. They have non-skid floors, illuminated light switches, bathroom grab bars, special fire alarm systems, emergency call systems which activate entrance locks, and other features adapted to the elderly.

The projects are built under the prevailing wage rates in the construction area and the job specifications include these rates plus negotiated health and welfare and pension contributions.

The constant flow of new applications to this office for additional projects or new projects continues at a rapid pace. Our ability to accept and process these applications which will eventually result in the erection of elderly housing projects is dependent to a great extent upon the support and cooperation of organized labor in Massachusetts.

*Leo F. Benoit*

LEO F. BENOIT  
Chairman  
Massachusetts State Housing Board



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### The Sears Boycott and the Labor Press

The consumer boycott of Sears, Roebuck and Company continues in full force. The loyalty and support of the readers of this and other labor papers has been the backbone of this continuing economic battle.

The boycott, initiated by the Retail Clerks International Association, has won the solid backing of labor throughout the Free World. Witness the recent demonstrations by Latin-American unionists. They turned out by the hundreds to protest the choice of Sears to represent the U. S. at a trade fair in Lima, Peru.

The success of the boycott continues despite one of the most complete news blackouts ever undertaken by our "free" commercial press. You won't find a story about the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement of support for the boycott in your daily newspaper. You won't find any account of the Lima demonstrations, or of any other boycott activities, either.

Sears spends millions of dollars on newspaper ads every year! We need say no more!

The success of the consumer boycott, then, is a direct result of publicity in the labor press. Sears continues to interfere with the self-organization of its employees, continues to harass, to intimidate, to discharge union members on patently trumped-up charges. You'll find these facts reported in the labor press, and only in the labor press.

President James Suffridge of the RCIA said recently, "The labor press has proved a staunch champion of human rights in the Sears boycott. It is a lone voice, but a powerful one, deserving our respect and our support."





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Department of Public Relations - Gerard Kable, Director

October 20, 1961

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston yesterday advised the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO that the \$1,000 gift he received from the state body at their recent convention would be assigned to the fifty of more priests who have volunteered "to give a few years of their priesthood to the needs" of Latin America, where it is felt some measures must be taken to counteract communistic influence. The Cardinal's letter was read at the first post-convention meeting of the Council.

During this meeting, which saw the initiation of three new vice presidents, the Council voted unanimously to make arrangements for a labor conference on Area Redevelopment in conjunction with the federal Area Redevelopment Authority. The conference will be scheduled for the latter part of this year or the first part of 1962. All State Labor Councils in the New England area will be invited to participate.

The Council also voted to send President J. William Belanger and Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley to represent the state organization at the forthcoming national AFL-CIO Convention in Miami in December.

Among other matters taken up by the Council were the planning of a testimonial to Commissioner of Labor and Industries John A. Callahan, who is also an Executive Vice President of the Council, scheduled for November 29th, and attendance as guests of the Regional office of the United Auto Workers at a testimonial to UAW President Walter Reuther, to be held next Tuesday evening at the Temple Ohabei Shalom in Boston.

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statement of the facts.

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# NEWS RELEASE .....

## from OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

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FOR RELEASE AT 3:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY

THE FOLLOWING SPEECH WAS GIVEN BY ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD J. McCORMACK, JR. TODAY ON THE OCCASION OF THE 4th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL HELD AT THE HOTEL BRADFORD, BOSTON.

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All of us have been disturbed at the continued level of unemployment in a time of unprecedented prosperity. Recent reports indicate that there is now a 7% unemployment rate nationally. In Massachusetts we have been fortunate in that we are, as a state, below the national average; but, yet, we are faced with continued unemployment in several areas of this Commonwealth including New Bedford, Lawrence and Fall River.

What are some of the reasons for this condition in these communities?

First, there has been the trend of our well established industries abandoning Massachusetts and its older factories for newer plants, built for them by state and local funds elsewhere and employing non-union labor in their new homes.

Second, has been the presence of cheap imports which has seriously affected our shoe and textile business and is now starting to make inroads in our electronics industry.

Third, is the trend to automation which, while it may create new jobs eventually, leaves a time lag of four to five years during which men and women displaced by machines remain unemployed.

All three of these reasons unfortunately strike harder at one group in our labor market - the middle-aged skilled worker. These are men and women who have served as apprentices during their youth and have devoted their adult years to learning a particular trade; men and women who, after many years, have





# NEWS RELEASE .....

## from OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

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mastered the skills necessary to perform a job -- only to suddenly find that particular job abolished.

These same workers find that there is often no ready market for their skills which they acquired during their life and in many instances handed down from generation to generation. Consequently, they are forced into prolonged periods of unemployment. They find that their training and skill affords them no advantage. They must compete for jobs in the unskilled labor market at lower wages.

Unemployment compensation is only a partial answer -- while it helps meet some of the basic needs, it does not help meet the mortgage payments, the car payments or pay for the extras which high wages have helped the working men and women to accept and acquire.

It does not provide an opportunity for the suddenly unemployed skilled worker to adjust his standard of living to the lower wages.

Unemployment compensation was designed in the 1930's to help tide people over short periods of shutdown.

It was not designed to meet today's problems which are caused by dislocation of plants, import competition, and automation.

When the plant you work for closes down and moves away and is the only industry in the community, your chances of re-employment become slim. The unemployment compensation you receive does not have any relation to the wages to which you had scaled your economic status. Nor does unemployment compensation alone help in training you for new skills and new jobs.

Unemployment compensation laws should be re-examined to meet the problems of the sixties. I submit that these laws should be revised to ameliorate, if not eliminate, the major problems facing the skilled labor market today.

One possibility is in the area of vocational training and rehabilitation. This should become an integral part of the



# NEWS RELEASE .....

## from OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

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program. Such rehabilitation should be provided by training the unemployed for new skills in plants where they can go on to promotion. Such a program should permit the worker to receive training pay from his new employer and continue receiving his unemployment benefits to a total not over his average weekly wage before he lost his job.

This type program would benefit both employers and labor. Management would be able to attract mature, responsible workers who, because of their background, could be easily trained for new positions and the worker could continue to maintain his established standard of living while training for his new job.

To help finance such a program, we should assess such charges upon the employer who has abandoned his responsibilities to the community and has dumped his employees upon the labor market with no concern for the welfare of the individual who spent a lifetime developing his business *and no regard for* the resulting impact on the region which has helped him grow.

I realize that federal legislation may be necessary to accomplish such a result, but I recommend that factories which close their plants in one state to relocate in another should pay into the unemployment compensation fund of the state which they leave for a period of one year after they close.

Such payments would thus help reduce the burden on those employers who remain in the state.

These problems are particularly acute when the workers who have been displaced are middle-aged. We cannot afford to have these valuable citizens who have such a bright past face a dark tomorrow when they are suddenly forced to compete for new jobs.

I suggest this to you as an idea worthy of your serious consideration. We must realize that times change and new ideas are needed to meet the changing problems. But we must never forget our basic responsibility to people and not abstract ideas.







# AUTOMATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

by

Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics  
U.S. Department of Labor

before the

Annual Convention, Massachusetts State Labor Council  
Boston, Massachusetts

September 29, 1961

Has there been an irregular but persistent rise in unemployment in the United States during the past decade? Is the unemployment problem growing both in size and in intensity? And is the prospect for the future such as to warrant the need for remedial programs of one kind or another? Or is this entire problem a figment of the statistical imagination?

To you in the labor movement the mere asking of these questions must seem like an exercise in futility. All of you must have had actual experiences with unemployment in your industry or locality, or have seen concrete evidence of families and individuals out of work. The above questions may not seem worthy of an answer.



However, I want to point out to you that serious questions have been raised along these lines. There are critics who question the statistical accuracy of the unemployment figures. There are others who question the correctness of the answers which people give about their unemployment status. Still others have expressed doubt as to whether we are properly dividing working people into the employed and the unemployed, and there are some irresponsible critics who have question the honesty and integrity of the statisticians who develop the figures. In a recent magazine article a reporter has charged that the increase in unemployment since World War II has been "engineered" by the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Editorials along this line have appeared in newspapers throughout the country. Perhaps some of you have read one or more of them. Such a serious charge must be answered. Therefore, I must, in talking about unemployment, devote some attention to these issues.

I hope there is no need of my spending much time convincing you in this audience that there is absolutely no truth to the charge of our deliberately inflating the figures. The statisticians of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and of the Bureau of the Census who collaborate with us in producing the data, are men and women who have well-established reputations for honesty and integrity. In view of the widespread publication of our methods of operation, and to the constant review of our work by advisory committees of labor,



of management, and the statistical profession, it is absurd to think that there has been a continued and systematic juggling of unemployment information.

But our statistics in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force are not based on an actual count of all the unemployed; they are based upon a sample. Agents of the Census Bureau visit the sample families in 333 areas, representing the whole country, and ask, for each person in the household, whether he was working or looking for work. Some people are suspicious of samples. They have heard that the election polls have not always been accurate, and they wonder if we are making the same mistakes. In answer to such doubters, let me emphasize, first, that there is a big difference between election polls and the Census Bureau sample. Most election polls are forecasts of what a person is going to do when he enters the polling booth at some future date; he may change his mind in the meantime. Or he may decide not to vote at all. But our questions of the sample families relate to the past, "Did you look for work last week?". The reply to this question is based on a fact, not on a forecast.

In the second place, the accuracy of any kind of a sample is dependent upon its size; that is, upon the number of families being surveyed. Statisticians have developed well-established rules for determining the margin of error in a sample. The larger the sample,





the smaller the probable error. We publish our estimate of error every month, so that no one need be misled. For example, when we estimate that the total unemployment in the United States is about 5 million persons, we stress the fact that the true figure (if we could count the entire population) would probably be somewhere between 4.9 million and 5.1 million. So the error isn't very large in relation to the total figure. For public policy purposes it is quite accurate enough. So I can assure you that our figures for employment and unemployment are approximately correct, even though they are estimates.

Now, we come to the more serious question relating to who is counted as unemployed. Should we count boys and girls under 20 years of age who come out of school in June seeking summer jobs? Last June there were 2,500,000 such young people, of whom 1,600,000 found jobs and were listed as employed in the month of June, while 900,000 were still looking during the middle week of the month. Surely everyone would agree that the unemployment of a teen-ager during the summer months is not likely to be as serious a problem as the unemployment of a construction worker, a textile worker, or a clerical worker, say, the male head of a family with several children. At the same time, a teen-ager need not be dismissed too lightly. Many a youngster won't be able to return to school in the fall if he doesn't earn some money during the summer.



In that case, such youngsters may have to quit school entirely and will be permanent job seekers this winter. However, our Bureau's answer to those who question the inclusion of teen-agers is that we tabulate them separately every month, so that they can be left out of the total, if that is desirable. In other words, there were a little less than 4 million adult men and women unemployed in June; and such a figure is available for every month of the year.

There was one change made four years ago which altered the classification of the employed and unemployed. This change related to two kinds of workers: (a) those who had recently been laid off by their employer with instructions to return within 30 days; and (b) those who had the promise of a job, to begin within 30 days. We used to tabulate these as employed, on the ground that they were still attached to the jobs from which they had been laid off, or that they had a job in prospect; most workers in these two groups would not be looking for work. However, there is no doubt about the fact that at the time of the survey both these groups were genuinely out of work, and might continue to be for some time to come. Even more serious is the fact that the call-back may not take place and the promised job may not materialize. So on balance, it was decided in 1957 that it was more realistic to count these people as unemployed rather than as employed. I want to emphasize that this decision was made by an interdepartmental committee,





sponsored by the Bureau of the Budget, after consulting interested groups. At the time the shift was made it resulted in a transfer of about 250,000 persons from one side of the ledger to the other. However, this readjustment was carried back into the past, so that the figures which are now published from 1947 to date are all on a comparable basis.

Then there are several classes of part-time workers who had a job and who worked to some extent during the survey week, but wanted to work full time. We count these as employed, since they actually were working. However, we give recognition to the under-employment of these workers by publishing separately the number who are in this situation. Our latest figures indicate that there are about 3 million such part-time workers.

Finally, there are some critics who question whether the unemployment figures are not unduly influenced by women workers. Are these women really unemployed, or are they just pretending to look for work? It is true that women are more likely to be secondary wage earners in the family than men are. It is also true that many women are part-time or intermittent workers; that is, they work at certain times of the year when jobs are available and return to the home after the season is over. However, many women are full time workers just the same as men. Many of them are supporting dependents; for them, unemployment can be just as serious as for the male head of the family.



After this excursion into statistics, I want to return to the basic question, Is unemployment really higher than it used to be some years ago? The answer quite clearly is, of course, it is. The rate of unemployment is higher among men, among women, among teen-agers, among whites, among nonwhites, among almost any classification you want to mention.

Then we come to the basic question, Why is this so? What factors are making for increased unemployment? What are the prospects for the future? What can be done about the situation?

We can classify the causes of unemployment in a number of different ways, but for our purposes here today we can divide them into two groups--the short-range and the long-range. In the short-range we can list the seasonal factors, which occur within each year. For example, there are about 4 million more jobs in midsummer each year than there are in midwinter. This expansion occurs every spring and summer, but then most of the jobs disappear again by the following winter. To some extent this expansion in jobs is met by students and housewives, who join the labor force during the spring and summer months and go back to school and to the home in the autumn. But some of these seasonal fluctuations result in unemployment. Those of you who are construction workers know very well that you are likely to experience considerable unemployment every winter due to the weather. In fact, within the construction industry there is a difference of approximately three-quarters of a million jobs between midsummer and midwinter.



Another cause, which we can consider as short-range, is the swing of the business cycle, the periodic business recessions, which have been occurring every three or four years. Production declines over a period of a year or so and workers are laid off. After the bottom is reached, production increases, but reemployment tends to lag for a period of time. We have been seeing a good example of this in 1961; after we have made allowances for the seasonal expansion in jobs, there has been no improvement in prosperity reemployment. Of course, this improvement will occur, and I would expect the seasonally corrected unemployment figures to decline in the coming months and in the spring of 1962.

Most short-run unemployment is covered by unemployment insurance, which has now been operating in this country for nearly a quarter of a century. There are still some limitations to this system, and improvements have been proposed; but in general the majority of the unemployed workers usually find jobs during their benefit periods.

If the short-range factors were the only causes of unemployment the nation would not be in bad shape.

It is the long-range causes which intensify the problem. One of these is the annual growth in the labor force, in the number of persons seeking work. By itself this growth factor need not be a problem; however, combined with other factors it can cause





some headaches. For example, during the 1950's the labor force grew at an average rate of about three-quarters of a million workers a year. This was only a modest rate of growth; the non-working population, or the dependents of the workers, grew more rapidly. However, in the early 1960's, we are already growing at the rate of a million workers a year, with the prospect of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million in a year or two and of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million a year by 1965 and thereafter. A large influx of young people seeking work can cause a sharp rise in the unemployment figure, as I indicated above. One of our major problems in the 1960's will be to create enough new jobs to employ these young workers, and to educate and train these youngsters so that they can qualify for the jobs that will be available.

Then there is another long-range factor which primarily affects the older workers who have been in the labor force for many years. This is the impact of technological change, of mechanization, of automation, which is its new name. This is not a new factor. It has been operating ever since the economic system began. Every year there are new discoveries--new machines, new raw materials, new methods of production, etc. These are all designed to improve the product or increase the output at lower costs. Just as in the case of the annual growth of the labor force, automation by itself is not necessarily accompanied by serious unemployment. There have



been years, and even decades, in which high rates of mechanization have been accompanied by expanding employment and relatively low unemployment. It is only when it is complicated by other factors that automation in itself becomes a problem.

The fact is that automation creates jobs as well as displacing them. The machine is substituted for labor and some jobs are eliminated. But the building of the machine requires some workers; its operation requires others; and usually its maintenance and repair requires some new skills. But, most important of all, the lowered costs usually result in an expansion of output, so that there are more jobs in the economy. The real impact of automation on unemployment is this: jobs are lost in one plant, in one industry, or in one locality, while they are created somewhere else-- in another plant, another industry, and another locality.

Now if the workers whose jobs are lost could be quickly placed in the new jobs which are created, there would be relatively little unemployment from this source. The problem arises from the fact that the workers who are thrown out of work cannot always be placed in the new jobs. They remain out of work while the new jobs are slow in being filled. This is what is called "structural unemployment."





I want to touch on a few of the reasons for this. One is what we might call geographic immobility. The new jobs are in another city or in another State. A mature worker with a wife and family usually owns his own home, his ties are in the locality where he lives, perhaps he has lived there all his life. He cannot readily pick up and move. If the community is a small one, a plant shutdown may create an unemployment area, with rates of 10, 12 and 15 percent unemployment. To deal with this phase of the problem, the Administration recommended and the Congress passed the Area Redevelopment legislation, which is just beginning to get under way. The administration of this program is located in the Department of Commerce, but some half a dozen other agencies are participating in various phases of the program. The Department of Labor has a very important series of responsibilities in connection with it. Secretary of Labor Goldberg was one of the vigorous advocates of this legislation.

Another impact of automation is the elimination of occupations by making them obsolete. A worker who has spent a lifetime acquiring a trade or a skill may find that it has become a useless accomplishment; that is, it is no longer needed in industry. This means that it is no longer a case of looking for a job; such a worker must find a new occupation, and this may take a long time. In fact, it is likely that some retraining will be required; a worker must begin at the bottom to learn a new skill and a new occupation.



For young people there are ample opportunities for this. You in the labor movement are quite familiar with the apprenticeship programs operated in practically all the skilled trades. For other types of work, many managements provide training for new workers. A young worker, if he is persistent, can find opportunities in the new occupations in the new industries.

But for the older worker the problem is much more difficult. He may not have the educational requirements--a high school degree, for example. He may not have the personal qualifications required for the new occupation. Moreover, he may not have the resources. A young worker can live at home and take apprenticeship training. The head of the family has to maintain his income.

On this point unemployment insurance has its limitations. The general rule is that a worker drawing unemployment benefits must be continuously available for work. Consequently, if he signs up for a training course of any kind he is denied benefits. A few States have made special provision for the payment of unemployment benefits while a worker is taking training, one of them being your own State of Massachusetts. However, only insignificant numbers of workers have been given training courses under that provision. Furthermore, since a worker cannot be absolutely assured of a job after he has taken the training, he may be hesitant to use up all his unemployment benefits for this purpose. Federal legislation



provided for a training program. It was introduced in the present Congress but it was not passed. Primary responsibility for the administration of this program was to have been placed in the Department of Labor.

The seriousness of this structural unemployment is clearly illustrated by the unemployment statistics showing the numbers who have been out of work for more than half a year. This group includes primarily those who have lost their jobs permanently and who must seek new ones. In the early 1950's, say 1953, the number of such long-term unemployed was less than 100,000. In the prosperity of 1956, it was about one-quarter million; in 1960 it averaged almost one-half million. So far in 1961 it has been about 1 million-- still reflecting the effect of the recession. In many respects, this group constitutes our most serious unemployment problem. The short-term unemployed are largely covered by unemployment insurance. The temporary extended benefits legislation passed by the Congress last spring was designed to deal with this long-term group on a temporary basis. In addition, Congress provided for studies by the Bureau of Employment Security of the characteristics of this long-term group. From these studies, we may be able to find out what ought to be done about them.





Private firms and labor unions have also been tackling this problem of displacement through automation. On the West Coast the Pacific Maritime Association has negotiated a 5½-year contract with the Longshoremen's Union. Other well-known contracts are those between the Kaiser Steel Company and the Steelworkers and the Armour Meatpacking Company with two packinghouse unions.

Within the government, Secretary Goldberg has established in the Department of Labor an Office of Automation and Manpower, which will devote its attention to this fundamental problem.

Framingham Area  
District Sales  
Committee - list of  
Locals not affiliated

## THE MAJORITY VIEW OF SUNDAY LEGISLATION

### To The Member's of the Governor's Sunday Law Committee

Chapter 136 of the General Laws is hereby amended by substituting the following sections for Section 1-32.

Section 1 The Sunday Law shall be cited as the Common Day of Rest law, and shall include the time from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

Section 2 Whoever on Sunday is present at or engages in any game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion for which a charge in the form of the payment of money or other valuable consideration is made, except a game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion licensed under the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.00.

Section 3 Whoever on Sunday offers to view, sets up, establishes, maintains, or attempts to set up, establish or maintain, or promotes or assists in such attempt, or promotes, or aids, abets or participates in offering to view, setting up, establishing or maintaining or acts as proprietor, manager or person in charge of any game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion for which a charge in the form of the payment of money or other valuable consideration is made, except a game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion licensed under the provisions of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.

Section 4 Except as provided in section 105 of Chapter 149 the mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town may, upon written application describing the proposed game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion, grant, upon such terms or conditions as they may prescribe, a license to hold on Sunday any game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion for which a charge in the form of the payment of money or other valuable consideration is made; provided that no such license shall be granted to have effect before one o'clock in the afternoon unless the proposed game, sport, play, entertainment or public diversion shall also have been approved in writing by the Commissioner of Public Safety upon such terms or conditions as he may prescribe.

Section 5 Whoever on a Sunday keeps open his shop, workhouse, warehouse, or factory, or does any manner of labor, business, or work except work of necessity and charity, or makes a sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or service, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, or more than one hundred dollars for a first offence, and a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offence and each unlawful sale shall constitute a separate offence.

Section 6 The preceding section shall not prohibit the manufacture and distribution of steam, gas, or electricity, for illumination purposes, heat, or motive power.

The manufacture, sale, or distribution of fuel, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, acetylene, and carbon dioxide.

The use or repair of any public way or bridge.

The work on or about private property for which no wage or fee is paid.

To the transport of goods in commerce, or for a consideration, between the hours of midnight Saturday and eight o'clock A.M. Sunday and between the hours of eight o'clock P.M. and midnight Sunday.

To the transport of persons by licensed carriers and all matters incidental thereto, including the operations of all facilities incidental thereto.

To the transport of goods in interstate commerce by a railroad train on railroad tracks, or by airplane.

To the transportation, handling, storage or conditioning of perishable poultry, fresh fish, seafoods, fresh fruits and vegetables,





when the transportation, handling, storage, or conditioning of the said products cannot be performed on a day other than Sunday.

To the transport of livestock for participation in fairs, exhibitions, or sporting events.

To the exhibition of realty for public viewing.

To the driving of an automobile motor bike or the piloting of a plane.

To the making of emergency repairs for the purpose of immediate and necessary protection of persons, or property including realty, and the towing of any motor vehicle or boat for such purpose.

To the preparation, printing, and publication of newspapers, or the sale and delivery thereof.

The cultivation of land, and the raising, harvesting, conserving and transporting of agricultural products during a period of warfare between the United States and any other nation, or when emergency action shall be necessary to preserve agricultural products for human or animal consumption, or the sale at retail of fresh fruits or vegetables on the premises of the persons raising the same, by the said person or his agent.

The sale at retail of growing plants, trees, bushes, or cut flowers, and articles necessary for the cultivation of such plants, trees or bushes.

The sale by a licensed common victualler, in addition to existing rights, of foods prepared by him for consumption off the premises.

The retail sale of tobacco products, bread, baked goods sold on the premises of the baker, ice cream and mixes, soft drinks, candy, the transportation processing or sale of dairy products, ice, shellfish, lobsters, baby foods, fresh fruit; but not including fresh or processed meats or frozen foods other than ice cream and mixes; whenever Rosh Hashonah, or the day of Atonement begins on a Sunday, the retail sale and delivery of fresh fruit and vegetables and other Holiday food necessities before twelve o'clock noon of that day, the selling or delivering of true kosher meat by any person who observes Saturday as the Sabbath by closing his place of business during that day until sundown, or the keeping open of his shop on a Sunday for the sale of true kosher meat.

Nor shall it prohibit the performing of secular business and labor on a Sunday by any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath and actually refrains from business and labor on the Saturday, providing he distrubs no other person thereby.

The retail sale of drugs, medicines, prescriptions, or mechanical appliances prescribed by physicians or surgeons.

The operation of boats for purposes of non-commercial fishing and recreation and the sale of bait for fishing.

The doing of work done under grant of a permit under the provisions of this chapter.

The retail sale of fuel and accessories for immediate and necessary use in connection with the operation of motor vehicles, boats, and aircraft.

The letting of horses, motor vehicles, boats, or bicycles, or motor bikes.

The wholesale or retail sale of fuel.

The sale of film, catalogues of pictures and other works of art in exhibitions held by societies for the purpose of promoting education in the fine arts or the exposure of photographic plates and films for pleasure, or the taking of newspictures.

Nor shall it prohibit the necessary preparation for, and the conducting of, industrial trade expositions, provided the said expositions shall be kept open only between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and midnight.



Section 7 In Boston, and in any other city or town which accepts this and the following section or has accepted corresponding provisions of earlier laws, in a city by its city council or in a town by the voters of the town at an annual town meeting, the licensing board or officer in such city or town, or if there is no such board or officers the aldermen of a city, or if there are no aldermen the city council, with the approval of the mayor, or the selectmen of a town, may grant, to any reputable person who on secular days is a retail dealer in frozen desserts and/or ice cream mix, confectionery, soda water or fruit and who does not hold a license for the sale of alcoholic beverages, as defined in section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight, a license to keep open his place of business on the Lord's Day for the sale of frozen desserts and/or ice cream mix, confectionery, soda water or fruit.

Section 8 Every license granted under the preceding section shall specify the street or place and the number, if any, or if there is no number, the location of the place of business in which the license is to be exercised, and the license shall not be valid in any other place. Such licenses shall expire on April thirtieth of each year; but they may be granted during April, to take effect on May first following. The fee for such license shall not be more than five dollars a year, and it may be suspended or revoked by the officer or board granting the same.

Section 9 The police commissioner of Boston, or any member of the police department having a rank not lower than that of captain and designated by said commissioner, or the chief of police or other officer in charge of the police department of any other city or of any town, or the chairman of the board of selectmen of any town, upon such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable, may issue a permit for the performance on the Lord's Day of necessary work or labor which in his judgment could not be performed on any other day without serious suffering, loss, damage or public inconvenience. Such permit shall cover not more than one day and shall not be issued more than six days prior to the day for which it is issued.

Section 10 A civil process shall not be served or executed on the Lord's Day, and such service if made shall be void, and the person who serves or executes it shall be liable in damages to the person aggrieved in like manner as if he had no such process; provided, that this section shall not apply to service of such process by publication in a newspaper published on the Lord's Day.

Section 11 Prosecutions for penalties incurred under the preceding provisions of this chapter shall be commenced within six months after the offence was committed.

Section 12 Sheriffs, constables and grand jurors shall inquire into and inform of all violations of this chapter, and cause it to be enforced.

Section 13 The provisions of this chapter shall not constitute a defence to an action for a tort or injury suffered by a person on the Lord's Day.







# MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

11 BEACON STREET, (Rooms 1224-1231) • BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Public Relations - Gerard Kable, Director

October 23, 1961

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"Now more than ever before Organized Labor in this area must demonstrate by its generous giving that it wants the idea of one combined annual fund raising campaign continued."

This memorandum, contained in a letter sent to all affiliated local unions in 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston by President J. William Belanger and Secretary Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, who are serving in the Labor Participation Division of the 1962 United Fund Campaign, recalls that organized labor was one of the prime moving factors in the crystalization of the "combined appeal" concept.

The letter urged the full cooperation of all local unions in this effort to meet the needs of more than 200 participating agencies of the United Fund serving an area with a population of nearly two million.

"It is obvious," the two labor officials wrote, "that the people of the Greater Boston community this year will have to provide substantially greater financial support for the United Fund if these 200 health, social and welfare agencies and hospitals are to meet the increasing demands for services and assistance from the aged, the sick, the poor, the young and the unfortunate in our communities. Both the National AFL-CIO and the State AFL-CIO heartily support the United Fund concept of federated giving and urge all AFL-CIO unions and members to give all-out support to this year's campaign."

It is estimated that some \$14,000,000 will be needed to do the necessary job.

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ELECTION RESULTS

1961 CONVENTION

| <u>VICE PRESIDENTS-AT-LARGE</u> | <u>PER CAPITA VOTES</u> | <u>ORDER OF FINISHING</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Anthony Accardi                 | 115,484                 | 4th                       |
| Arthur Anctil                   | 114,657                 | 5th                       |
| Eldridge Buffum                 | 108,706                 | 9th                       |
| Guy Campobasso                  | 119,282                 | 1st                       |
| Patrick J. Connolly             | 87,911                  | 15th                      |
| John E. Deady                   | 118,025                 | 3rd                       |
| John T. Hunt                    | 105,008                 | 11th                      |
| Neil MacKenzie                  | 114,378                 | 6th                       |
| Benjamin Magliozzi              | 104,836                 | 12th                      |
| Daniel F. Murray                | 119,231                 | 2nd                       |
| Richard B. O'Keefe              | 109,228                 | 8th                       |
| Alfred Olerio                   | 104,483                 | 13th                      |
| Thomas Owens                    | 112,747                 | 7th                       |
| James Pandiscio                 | 54,737                  | 16th                      |
| Martin E. Pierce                | 105,032                 | 10th                      |
| Ralph A. Roberts                | 99,333                  | 14th                      |

Number of delegates registered: 993

Number of delegates voting: 800  
(12 invalid ballots)

oeiu-6  
afl-cio

25 1/2

15 1/2

Highlights of a Speech given by  
Joseph Salerno, New England Director,  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America,  
AFL-CIO, at the Annual Convention of the  
Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO  
held at the Hotel Bradford in Boston

RELEASE: THURSDAY,  
SEPT. 28, 1961  
AT: 5 P.M.

FOR FRIDAY MORNING PAPERS

The New England Director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union today charged that both major political parties in this country have failed to solve the unemployment problem.

Joseph Salerno told the Massachusetts State Labor Council at the Hotel Bradford:

"Let us face facts and admit that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats has solved the problem of unemployment in America in the 20th Century."

"After a 1½ year recession there are still more than 4½ million unemployed in this country while automation and the entrance of new workers into the labor market create the need of at least 2½ million new jobs per year."

"The pleadings of the labor movement so far have produced only stop-gap remedies. Unless the problem is solved, the unemployed may well incorporate as a permanent institution of our democracy," Salerno charged.

Salerno pointed out that most "welfare countries in Europe such as England, West Germany, France and Italy have a shortage of workers while we have a shortage of jobs."

"In order to awaken the conscience of the nation," Salerno said, "the unemployed should organize and make their voice heard in city, state and national legislative halls."

"This loss of production, wages, taxes and erosion of our skills," Salerno asserted, "costs the nation more than \$50 billion per year."

Salerno called for a general reawakening to meet the new needs in the field of education, science and vocational training created by automation and population explosion on a local and national level.

Automation is destroying old skills and creating new technical and scientific know-how. The workers of the future will not be able to get jobs unless they will have at least a high school diploma or a college degree.

"Today, a high school and college education is no longer a luxury but a necessity!" Salerno exclaimed.







Education does not only enrich the individual but it enriches the wealth of the nation.

Salerno, Vice-Chairman of the Mass. State Board of Education urged Governor Volpe to appoint a Committee with adequate labor representation for a thorough study to review and revamp our educational system in Massachusetts.

For the record, the Mass. State Board of Education away back last year discussed and recommended a master plan survey in education to meet today's needs in Massachusetts. Last December Commissioner of Education Owen B. Kiernan presented the plan to Governor Volpe who manifested sympathetic consideration.

Salerno said, labor has long warned that education has become this nation's first line of defense in the struggle for survival.

"Yet, while 265,000 technicians and engineers graduated from Russian institutions last year, less than 55,000 graduated in America."

"In the last 12 years, Communist China has increased its number of schools from 350,000 to over one million, while the number of pupils has risen from 25 million to over 110 million."

"While the Communist countries are spending billions for education and science, a penny-pinching city, state and federal government is making America lag behind Communist Russia and China despite the appeals of President Kennedy," Salerno declared.

He said the nation -- instead of building new and better schools, attracting new and better teachers at better wages -- continues to look for more scapegoats in labor and other places to cover our failures.

On the question of corruption, Salerno charged the enemies of labor with brainwashing the American people into believing that most crooks, communists and racketeers are in the labor movement.

"Yet," Salerno said, "in the last 15 years there have been 30 million crimes of theft and embezzlement in America outside the labor movement."

He said that the labor movement six years ago expelled the Teamsters Union and Jimmy Hoffa for wrong doing.

"The government turned Hoffa over to the courts and the AFL-CIO turned the Teamsters Union over to the public."

"What did the courts do? Hoffa has yet to be found guilty by the courts." "What did the public do? Thousands of American workers in



secret ballot elections have voted for the Teamsters Union," Salerno said.

"Do the enemies of labor blame the courts or the public. Of course not," Salerno answered, "they continue to lacerate the labor movement."

"The anti-labor groups in this country don't want a clean labor movement. They just want to cripple, weaken and ultimately eliminate the labor movement," he asserted.

"This slick Madison Avenue technique to discredit labor has slowed down labor's drive to organize the unorganized."

Salerno said, "labor must work to get more representation in government. We hail those dedicated labor leaders who are serving our country in government and private agencies."

"But we want less labor politicians who serve two masters in order to collect two pay checks. These individuals talk from both sides of their mouth for just one thing -- their own profit," Salerno said.

The veteran labor leader said it was time for such individuals to decide once and for all whether they are going to be politicians or labor leaders.

"The labor movement is for labor in politics not dishonest politics in labor. We must permit no one to use the labor movement as a stepping stone for his personal ambition."

"He may belong to the labor movement, but the labor movement does not belong to him," Salerno added.

Salerno said, "some labor leaders are still living in the era of McKinley."

"Many in labor," Salerno said, "have become complacent conformists and more conservative than Pres. Kennedy, Gov. Rockefeller, Prime Minister MacMillan and His Holiness the Pope in the field of social progress."

"We hail Pres. Kennedy's statesmanlike program for world peace given before the United Nations this week."

"The American people must unite to support Pres. Kennedy in this great historical crisis because democracy today needs more crusaders not more caretakers," Salerno concluded.





WILLIAM BELANGER  
President

JOHN A. CALLAHAN  
Executive Vice President

SALVATORE CAMELIO  
Executive Vice President



## MASSACHUSETTS STATE LABOR COUNCIL,

11 BEACON STREET, (Rooms 1224-1231) • BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Public Relations - Gerard Kable, Director

September 22, 1961

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Some fourteen hundred delegates from AFL-CIO unions throughout the state are expected to converge at the Bradford Hotel in Boston Wednesday, September 27, for the opening of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Mass. State Labor Council, the first four-day convention since the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1958.

Major issues facing the convention amid mounting world tensions are still the persistent high rate of unemployment and accelerated efforts at all levels to organize the unorganized. The Massachusetts State Labor Council was the first in the country to sponsor a statewide organizing conference on September 15th, and one of the first in the nation to hold a Get-America-Back-To-Work rally in conjunction with industry and other groups, staged last May.

The officers of the Council expect also that plans will be initiated at this Convention for all-out participation next fall in the selection of twelve Congressmen, whether they are to be elected at large or by reshuffled districts, and in the ballot fight that must inevitably shape up around the graduated income tax referendum.

National figures scheduled to address the convention include Senator Benjamin Smith of Massachusetts; John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO Director of Organization; James L. McDevitt, Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; and Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO Director of Legislation.

(MORE)

JAMES A. BROYER  
Legislative Director

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE  
Education Director

JOSEPH CASS  
COPE Director

GERARD KABLE  
Public Relations Director

ALBERT G. CLIFTON  
Legislative Agent





Notables from the state who have accepted invitations to speak are Governor John Volpe; State Senate President John E. Powers; Mass. Attorney General Edward J. McCormack, Jr.; Boston Mayor John Collins; Ewan Clague of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Mass. Commissioner of Labor and Industries John A. Callahan; and Francis J. Burke, Director of the U. S. Treasury Savings Bonds Division.

Invocations will be given by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow; Rev. Francis J. McDonnell; and Rev. Vaughn Shedd.

Other speakers will include N. E. AFL-CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson; ACWA N. E. Director and National Vice President Joseph A. Salerno; and John J. McNamara, Boston Central Labor Council President.

Featured during the convention will be the presentation of \$500 scholarships to the two top winners in the Council's Annual Scholarship Program, which attracted the participation of 2,200 seniors from 184 public and private high schools throughout the state this year. Also a drawing for the distribution of a number of donated union label articles that will be displayed throughout the convention.

# # # #

Note to Editors: Have reporters and photographers assigned to cover the convention contact Jerry Kable at the Bradford Hotel from September 26 through September 30.



Outline For Convention Address

Fourth Annual - 1961

J. William Belanger, Pres.

Guests, Delegates and Friends:

This is our fourth annual Convention as the organization speaking for the great majority of organized workers of Massachusetts but in a sense for all working men and women in the state. It is the responsibility of this Council to lead the way both in the political arena and in the legislative battles labor must face each year.

Last year around this time, we adjourned our Third Annual Convention with the hope that long years of stagnation were coming to an end -- and with the determination to bend every effort and to spare no energy in leading the march toward new frontiers.

The Junior Senator from Massachusetts -- and a very close friend of this organization -- had been nominated Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. We had reason to rejoice -- as we had been the first labor group in the country to urge him to seek the nomination.

We were fully aware, however, that the highest office in the land would not be handed to him on a silver platter. Much hard work would have to be done by all of us in the month that was left before election day.

I believe that we all realized also that sending John F. Kennedy to the White House would not provide the whole answer.

The country was still deep in a fourth post-war recession, which promised to be the most serious as the economy had not fully recovered from the previous declines.

The threat of a veto from the White House had for eight years stalemated Congressional action on all long-range anti-recession measures advocated by organized labor.





Even though the election of John F. Kennedy would eliminate the threat of a veto, experience dictated that labor could not ignore the district battles, in order that friends of labor would fill the majority of seats both in Congress and in the Massachusetts General Court.

It had always been the hope of labor leaders that when the working men and women of the nation, through their own united effort, emerged from a system of wage slavery to a higher status, they would then be able to use their collective talents to fashion a better society. But there we were, a whole decade into the second half of the twentieth century, faced with something new and frightening -- a thing called "hardcore unemployment."

The challenge we faced was great. Organized labor had to be the most influential single force in the campaign. With one month left before election, the first and most important undertaking facing your Council after last year's convention was to achieve full coordination of political activities in the state.

Your Executive Officers were called upon more often than in any previous election year to make television and radio appearances and to address various gatherings in behalf of labor-supported candidates.

Because of our closer association with the Democratic Presidential nominee, we were also called upon to make a number of personal appearances beyond the state's borders to help build his strength among other labor groups.

All of you who worked hard in your own districts during the campaign know how efficiently our political education setup operated at the state level. An army of more than twelve hundred people had





been mobilized and were at work on election day distributing literature -- making telephone calls -- manning cars to take voters to the polls -- and enthusiastically performing the numerous tasks that are so necessary for success.

As we look back on the election, we can truthfully say that we were successful. We elected a President and sent majorities of liberals and progressives to Congress and to the Massachusetts General Court.

There was no time for rest, however. The interval between election and inauguration could not be allowed to become a vacuum. To win the legislative battles ahead, our members would have to be kept informed of all developments. They would have to be alerted constantly to make personal or written contacts with their elected representatives whenever issues affecting them came before Congress.

The high and undiminishing rate of unemployment at the beginning of the year remained a major concern. We hoped that Congress would act promptly on the President's program -- not only to legislate measures for temporary relief but to promote full employment on a more permanent basis.

We knew that Congress, even though controlled by substantial Democratic majorities in both branches, would still be subject to be swayed by coalitions of reactionaries and ultra-conservatives from both parties -- and that pressures might have to be applied to get it to move in tune with the needs of the times.

Last December, your Executive Officers attended the Washington Conference of State Labor Councils -- and plans were made for putting the full force of organized labor nationally behind all



efforts to get prompt Congressional action. Our first effort was to support the Democratic leadership in the drive to get the powerful Rules Committee in Congress into proper balance -- so that no part of the legislative program promised by President Kennedy would run the risk of being bottled up to die an unnatural death.

~~Thorough~~ <sup>Thorough</sup> effectiveness, however, could be achieved by labor only with the full cooperation of all affiliated unions. Here in Massachusetts, your Executive Officers carried their message and their appeal directly to the membership through a series of regional conferences sponsored by central labor councils in major cities throughout the state.

We did see a real effort being made to change the unemployment picture. Some fifty thousand unemployed workers in Massachusetts benefited temporarily from the extension of unemployment compensation passed by Congress early. Later, the enactment of the Aid to Depressed Areas bill, making it possible for areas with 6 percent or more of their work force unemployed to secure loans and grants from the federal government for the building of new plants, improvement of public facilities, and the retraining of dislocated workers, brought new hope to hundreds of thousands of long-term idle workers.

The minimum wage bill, although the new rates did not become effective until recently, raised the purchasing power of most low-income families and assured higher pay for more than three and a half million workers who had not previously been covered by the federal minimum wage law.

All this, however, did not solve the basic problem. So on May 11th, your Council was one of the first in the country to stage







a state-wide Get-America-Back-To-Work Conference -- for the purpose of getting industry, the clergy, and all other groups to join with labor in the effort to awaken Congress fully to this grave problem.

Statistics showed that prior to the 1954 recession, the base of permanently unemployed throughout the country had hovered at around 3.1 percent. After leveling off, unemployment remained constant at 4.3 percent until the next decline in 1958. Recovery from this one left the base of permanently unemployed at 5.4 percent. And each recession had seen a higher and higher peak of unemployment reached. Speculations on the recession we were in then held out the frightening prospect that unemployment would remain at 6 to 7 percent after recovery. This in itself would be intolerable -- but to allow the trend to continue would be courting real disaster.

Here we were, on the threshold of the most challenging decade in the entire history of our country, haunted by the nightmare that workers would be replaced by machinery at an ever increasing rate and that nothing was being done about it. America had become the first country in the world where the number of productive workers declines while the output of material goods increases.

The increasing toll of workers cut off by automation is clearly revealed by what happened in the automobile industry. In 1947, 649,000 workers were needed to produce less than five million cars. But in 1960 -- thirteen years later -- nearly eight million cars were taken off the assembly lines with 37,000 fewer workers.

Or by what happened in the steel industry. In 1950 540,000 steelworkers were kept busy to produce 96.8 million tons of steel.



Ten years later, in 1960, 99.3 million tons of steel were produced with 78,000 fewer workers.

At the Conference we urged everyone to write to their respective Congressmen and Senators to urge them to act quickly on a housing and urban renewal program, on medical aid to the aged, on social security improvements, on the launching of public works projects, on aid to education and school construction, on tax revisions that would stimulate the economy, and on increased federal grants to aid state and local governments.

Some of these recommendations have since then been enacted into law. Unfortunately, some have been deferred. But even if the entire program were now in effect, there would still be much more to be done to achieve not only full employment but a higher degree of stability in our economy.

Congress will certainly have to look into the possibility of reducing the work week by statute, of making retirement earlier under Social Security, and into the need for a complete overhauling of our tariff system.

In the meantime, organized labor must strive across the collective bargaining table to get longer vacation periods with pay, to put all production workers on salary, and to secure other contractual provisions designed not only to protect existing jobs but to create millions of new jobs.

We, as a Council, must continue to strive for enactment -- both in Congress and in our own State Legislature -- of measures designed to offset the permanent unemployment of millions of our workers and the prolonged idleness of a large percentage of our plant facilities caused by rapid technological advances.





But we will be effective in our work only with the continued cooperation of all of our affiliated local unions. Everyone must be deeply concerned with this problem -- because as long as the trend is toward more and more unemployment through the cancellation of jobs by automation, no one has any job security, no matter where he works.

In fact, the picture is even darker than has been publicized. The national percentages given have been around 6 to 7 percent. But Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, in a speech from the floor of the Senate, threw a different light on the subject.

The Census Bureau, he said, includes as part of the work force those who normally self-employed or who are unpaid family workers. There are some 10 million in these categories -- about nine million of them self-employed.

Because they are not ordinarily exposed to unemployment, they should not be counted as part of the normal labor force. And if you take them out of the picture, then the true unemployment rate at the time Senator Douglas spoke would have been 11.3 percent.

Here at the state level, we not only sought improvements in existing laws which affect the social and economic welfare of our workers, we tried to put on the statutes new laws which we feel are sorely needed.

On top of that, we found ourselves fighting also to prevent the enactment of bills that were designed to take away some of the gains we had made in the past.

Our Legislative Department did mobilize effective opposition to help defeat an early attempt to put public transportation under the Slichter Act.





An attempt made later by the anti-union element in the Legislature to remodel the anti-injunction law into a strike-breaking tool met with the same opposition on our part and was defeated.

But despite the division between the Legislature Branch and the Executive Branch of our State Government, we were successful in getting substantial improvement written into the Workmen's and the Unemployment Compensation laws.

In Workmen's Compensation, not only were weekly benefits raised for the totally disabled but increases in benefits were also made for the widows and children of industrial accident victims. In Unemployment Compensation, it was our bill to stabilize the Fund that was eventually adopted.

We regret, of course, that our bill to raise the minimum wage level for some 400,000 underpaid workers in Massachusetts -- after surviving both branches of the Legislature -- had to be killed by a veto. We regret also that the majority of our State Legislators still refuse to see the logic in legislation to assure better labor-management relations by taking away from anti-union employers the incentive to prolong strikes beyond six weeks just for the purpose of breaking down the morale of their employees.

It is regrettable also that the Legislature -- despite the obviously liberal majorities in both branches and despite the fact that the need for this legislation is no longer debatable -- has once again buckled under the pressure exerted by the insurance lobbies to postpone enactment of a sickness disability insurance plan fashioned after the California law.

But your Council, I assure you, will continue to fight for these measures -- and all of you must make it a point to get your locals to join in this fight.



Our standing committees have to be commended for the fine work they have done throughout the year. They have had the full cooperation of your Executive Officers and the members of our staff at all times.

We will continue to strive for better attendance at the meetings of all these committees -- for extended assignments and follow-up in all phases of their activities -- for they are an important adjunct to your Council and serve a vital purpose in the conduct of your Council's affairs.

Many events of the past year reflect some of the activities of our standing committees.

We have seen an increase in affiliations during the year which not only increases the prestige and the strength of your Council but takes us nearer to the complete solidarity which is the aim of all responsible labor leaders.

Final approval was won by our efforts in the Legislature to place on the ballot next year the question of giving the General Court the authority to enact a graduated income tax law.

We have made arrangements with the Massachusetts Podiatry Society to provide free foot care for all members of our unions and their families when the breadwinner is unemployed or idled by a labor dispute.

We are now in a position to supply health information and clinical care to our members through the Medical Foundation.

We have sent a young trade unionist from India back home from the Harvard Trade Union Program on a new artificial leg instead of the crude crutches on which he had come to America.

We conducted two Labor-Civil Defense Workshops in conjunction with the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency -- and what has happened







throughout the country in the area of Civil Defense since our last workshop in June certainly supports our claim that labor is always in the forefront whenever there is a need to do something about protecting people.

Less than two weeks ago we were the first Council in the country to conduct a state-wide organizing conference for the purpose of discussing current policies and techniques of the AFL-CIO in the field of organization.

There were many other activities in which our standing committees were involved -- but these few will serve to illustrate the great contribution they make to the efficiency and the prestige of your Council.

I might touch here briefly on the matter of launching an all-out drive to organize the unorganized.

Here in Massachusetts, during the past ten years, while the size of our work force has increase, the number of union members has declined. Right now, there is a potential of over 1,350,000 workers in the state that could and should be organized.

This is a great challenge for all of us. We will have to get across to these workers that unions are not merely promoters of higher living standards and better working conditions -- which are benefits even the non-union workers enjoy because of the existence of unions -- but that the labor movement is a vital force for the general welfare in all communities.

Certainly, the workers at the bottom of the economic ladder could hardly expect to be protected by minimum wage laws if it were not for organized labor. Would injured workers -- union or non-union -- expect improvements to be made in workmen's compensation laws



without the fights put up by organized labor? Would the unemployed worker get a fair deal? Would discrimination because of race, color or creed be curbed as it has been in recent years?

No, my friends. And this is what we have to get across to those who fail to understand the real meaning and the true purpose of unionism. They will have to be made to understand that everything they enjoy now as the result of the growth and strength of the labor movement could be wiped out if the unions are weakened by lack of growth.

We cannot afford to stand still -- still less can we afford to move backward, which is what statistics tells us we have been doing in the past ten years.

In one area, at least, we are making progress. This year, our Third Annual Scholarship Award Program attracted the participation of 2,200 seniors from 124 public and private high schools throughout the state. These youngsters were given material containing the information about the labor movement which they would need to compete in the examinations. Even if they failed to win one of the numerous scholarships given in conjunction with the program, all of them at least carried away from the contest a more accurate image of the labor movement in their minds.

We must expand this program. And we must go further. For we are falling far short on our college campuses.

Recently, Senator Barry Goldwater, a man extremely difficult to classify as a liberal, stated that our college youth is turning conservative.

This is not good for America. It has been usual -- not only in America but in every country -- for the college youth to make the





most noise in all great liberal and progressive movements. We'll be in pretty bad shape if our college youth start moving in the direction pointed out to them by Senator Goldwater.

We have much to do. I am confident, however, that if we all work together, we can reach our objectives.

The extent of the activities in which your Officers engage during the year can be suggested in a short review of important affairs in which they participated last year.

These included the National Institute on Health Services; the Testimonial to President George Meany sponsored by the Knights of Columbus; the White House Conference on the Aging; the Tufts University Assembly on Massachusetts Government; the Department of Commerce Industrial Development Seminar; a Conference sponsored by the New England Labor Councils and the National Rehabilitation Association; affairs conducted by the Massachusetts Council for Public Schools, the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth; the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, and the Catholic Labor Guild.

As your president, I have served on the Governor's Special Commission on Sunday Closing Laws and on the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for the location of the NASA Apollo Project -- for which, as you know, we had to bwo to Texas. Your Secretary-Treasurer was reappointed to the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.

Besides this, we supported for appointment or reappointment labor representatives to the Massachusetts Transportation Commission; the Lowell Technological Institute; the Department of Labor Advisory Committee on Problems of Ionizing Radiation; the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Community Organization Service; the Medical



Foundation for Health Education; the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Board; the Board of Directors of the United Community Services; the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross; the Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts; the Advisory Committee on Correction; the Civil Defense Advisory Council for Region I; and the Labor Participation Committee of the United Fund.

As you can see, we are not confined to any limited area. Labor is being called more and more to play a major role in all phases of community social and civic activities.

We want to remain worthy of the trust that is being place is us. We have made progress in many areas -- and every step forward has been made easier by the confidence you and the members of your unions have displayed and by the cooperation you have given us.

Our main objectives are still a head of us. We are dedicated to the achievement of full employment and a healthy economy; to the wiping out of all prejudices and the elimination of injustices; and to the building of a better America that will always stand out among the nations of the world as a citadel for peace-loving and freedom-loving people everywhere.

With your continued cooperation, we will tackle the job ahead with the same determination and vigor that has enabled us to retain our position of leadership as a constructive force for the general welfare of our Commonwealth.

Thank you.

